

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. VII

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JUNE 11, 1914

NUMBER 15

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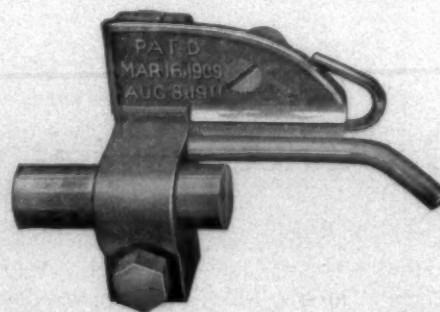
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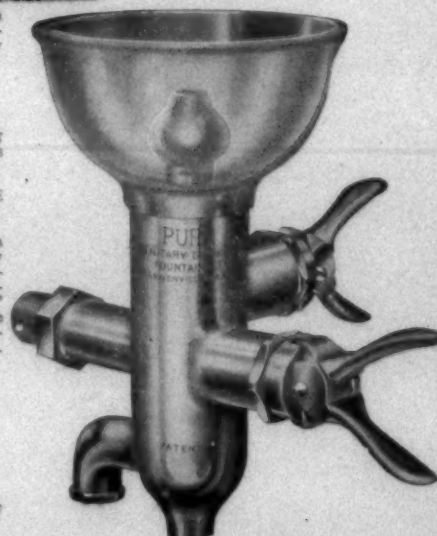
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THE SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Charlotte, N. C.

The South's Leading Textile Journal

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THE LEVER COTTON BILL

The House Agricultural Committee has reported and had it placed on the House calendar. It is a substitute for the bill passed by the Senate, of which Senator Hoke Smith, of Georgia, and Ellison D. Smith, of South Carolina, were the joint authors, and which sought to regulate the cotton exchanges under the interstate commerce law by punishing violations by forbidding those found guilty of using the mail. The Lever bill works on a different principle, the taxing power of the Legislature being enlisted.

The bill has some chance of being considered by the House at this session, for it is the plan of the Democratic leaders to hold the members of Congress in Washington while the Senate is considering the anti-trust legislation.

The main features of the bill are the regulation of cotton exchanges, establishment of nine grades of cotton sold on exchanges, and a tax of \$5 a bale for dealings in cotton outside of these grades. The bill also establishes several official spot cotton markets throughout the United States from which will be obtained official data to determine the difference to be paid to purchasers who buy cotton of one grade and receive cotton of another grade on delivery.

Members of the House committee said that had it not been for the plea of the cotton spinners a law would have been advocated abolishing cotton exchanges altogether. The spinners asked for a market place where they could hedge, and the committee decided that cotton exchanges, with the element of pure gambling reduced to a minimum, might be used as a market place for legitimate purposes.

A statement by Representative Lever descriptive of his bill is as follows:

"Briefly summarized, the Senate bill as amended by the House committee undertakes to regulate the transactions of such cotton exchanges as deal in futures. It recognizes the economic value of such exchanges as use a contract report of the true value of spinnable cotton, and levels its prohibition against those exchanges only, the value of whose contracts is susceptible to violent fluctuations and manipulation.

"Upon such contracts, the value of which, under the rules of the exchanges, does not reflect truly the value of spot cotton as it exists from

day to day in the hands of the farmers on local markets, a tax of \$500 is levied. Such tax, in the judgment of the trade, is absolutely prohibitive. Upon such contracts, however, as do represent the value of spot cotton, no tax whatever is made, and this is true likewise of all spot cotton transactions, including the 'f. o. b.' cotton, cotton 'to arrive' and 'for prompt delivery.'

"The bill compels the adoption of the Government official standards by all future markets, thus establishing a uniform standard of grades throughout the country, and relieving the trade of the confusion and abuses growing out of the present multiplicity of standards in different markets. It prohibits the use, in the settlement of contracts, of the illogical and unsound 'fixed difference system' and substitutes therefor the system of commercial differences in determining the relative value of grades delivered upon contracts. It denies to any cotton exchanges the use of any contracts for any future delivery of cotton under the terms of which the very low grades of cotton, 'rejections,' 'left over,' 'misfits' and 'dog-tails'—qualities of cotton entirely unsuited for spinning purposes—are delivered upon it, and provides that cotton of staple less than 7-8 of an inch in length cannot be delivered in the settlement of such a contract. Under the provisions of the bill each bale of cotton to be delivered upon a contract shall be identified by grade, with the date when the cotton is to be delivered by the purchaser, thus abolishing the vicious practices of long delays and pro forma deliveries.

"It provides that the Secretary of Agriculture shall determine, in cases of disputes arising between the purchaser making the tender and the person receiving the same, the quality of the grade or the length of staple in dispute, furnishing as it were an unbiased tribunal to which may be referred disputes which involve the quality or the grade of the length of staples of any cotton delivered under the contract. Provision is made for methods of determining the relative commercial value of the different grades of cotton which may be delivered upon a contract, and the Secretary of Agriculture is given such general power as will make it impossible to manipulate the machinery by which these differences are determined. Authority is given to the Secretary of Agriculture to establish and promulgate standards of cotton by

which the quality and value may be judged, including its grade, length of staple, strength of staple, color and many other qualities, properties and conditions which may be standardized in practical form, thus making certain the legality of the official standard grade.

"It is required of all persons coming within the provisions of the bill to keep such records and statements of accounts as will fully and correctly disclose all transactions made by any exchange, board of trade or similar institution or place of business.

"The bill undertakes to prevent as far as possible the transfer of the present vicious practices of certain exchanges from this country to foreign countries.

"It is provided that any person liable to the payment of any tax imposed by the bill who fails to pay or evade or attempts to evade the payment of such a tax, or any person who otherwise violates any provision of the act or any rules or regulations made under it, shall be fined not less than \$100 nor more than \$20,000, and in case of natural persons may, in addition, be punished by imprisonment for not less than sixty days nor more than three years, and in addition may be fined \$20,000 to be recovered in an action with the United States as plaintiff, spinnable and usable quality. In the light of the best information

"The whole purpose of the cotton future bill is to compel by law the use of such a contract by the future markets, the quotations of the value of which will reflect accurately and truly the value of spot cotton of available the ultimate effect of providing a contract of the character prescribed in the bill will be to enhance, in the opinion of experts, the value of the cotton crop in the hands of the farmers of the South not less than \$100,000,000 annually."

American Cotton Goods in Greece.

A three years' effort on the part of this consulate to introduce into the consular district American cotton goods has at last resulted in the placing of a substantial order with a local wholesale importing firm.

In 1911 this consulate made an exhaustive report on "Cotton-goods trade of Greece." Among other things, the report stated that practically a million dollars' worth of cotton goods was consumed annu-

ally in this consular district; that American cotton goods were unknown; that importers, when asked why they did not handle the American article, stated almost without exception that they had never so much as seen samples of American-made cotton goods.

The report suggested that interested firms in America might at least begin to cultivate the field by putting samples and price lists within reach of local merchants. The consulate offered to display samples in its offices and to introduce them to local dealers if the proper materials and price lists were put in its hands. Nothing tangible seems to have come of this, though some correspondence was had with American jobbers.

Latterly, the consulate has interested an energetic local commission merchant in the matter. He got in touch with American exporters, and had a full line of samples forwarded to him. He reports to this office that the local merchants were astonished at the excellence and the beauty of the goods, asking him where he secured them. His samples consisted of piece goods (bleached and unbleached), ladies' dress goods, and fine shirtings.

The commission merchant states that the chief obstacle in the way to the building of a brisk trade in American cotton goods is the matter of terms. At present this trade is in the hands of English, German, and Italian exporters, all of whom extend to local importers terms of 5 per cent discount and three months' credit. The American exporter has heretofore quoted "cash against documents, New York." It is obvious that under such a handicap in the matter of terms the American goods must find difficulty in getting a foothold on the Greek markets.

The order above referred to was placed only after the American firm had agreed to quote "cash against documents, Patras." The interested local commission merchant states that on this latter basis he hopes to build up a good trade. He suggests that, at least at first and to get American goods known here, quotations might be made "cash against documents, Patras," the documents being sent through some responsible local bank. (The address of the commission agent referred to may be had from the Bureau).—Consular Reports.

Inquiry Into Coal Rates.

A sweeping inquiry regarding coal rates from the producing fields of Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee into the consuming territory of the South Atlantic States was that begun Tuesday in Charlotte before Special Examiner Eddy of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington. This hearing is a continuation of the one held in Washington last February and so multiplex are the issues involved and so voluminous the testimony adduced that Mr. Eddy announced that there would be a further continuation on June 22 in Washington when the railroads would be given opportunity of presenting such testimony as is not offered at this time. The fact will be recalled that some time ago a number of individual cases were merged since all related to the general proposition of rates into this general territory and a special examiner was delegated to take the testimony for submission to the commission for action. This merged case was placed on the docket No. 6,324 and Mr. Eddy was appointed to take the evidence.

As previously indicated, this merged case is one involving many interests. One of the individual cases is that of one specific group of coal operators who are seeking to secure an equal rate into this consuming territory with that of another specific group of coal operators, similarly situated. Another case is that of a private corporation that is suing for better rates while another is that of a commercial organization that is seeking to obtain more equitable tariffs from the coal fields for consumers in a designated municipality. And thus the proposition stands. Of course, on the other side of the case, are the railroads who are fighting practically all reductions and likewise the favored groups of coal operators who are attempting to show that they are entitled to such differential as that enjoyed.

The Cotton Manufacturers' Association of North Carolina, representing the bulk of the great textile corporations of the state, the majority of which are large consumers of coal, and also the North Carolina Corporation Commission, representing the coal consumers generally of the State, intervened and the greater part of the hearing was consumed in taking their testimony.

E. C. Dwelle of the Chadwick-Hoskins Company was called to the stand on behalf of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of North Carolina, interveners in this merged case, and gave testimony as to the number of textile plants in North Carolina belonging to the organization, the number of spindles operated, what per cent use steam and what use hydroelectric power and how many tons of coal are consumed by those using steampower. Mr. Dwelle testified that approximately 450,000 tons of coal were used by textile plants in the State belonging to the association.

Andrew E. Moore, of the Loray Mills, Gastonia, followed Mr. Dwelle on the stand. Mr. Moore made a splendid witness in the opinion of the experts present, giving testimony

as to the development of hydroelectric power in the State and its effect upon the consumption of coal. Mr. Moore declared that the development of the various water powers instead of decreasing the consumption of coal, had in reality increased it. He said that when hydroelectricity began to be developed in large quantities, only about 600,000 tons of coal were consumed annually in the State whereas today over 1,000,000 tons of coal were used every 12 months. Mr. Moore explained this by stating that the hydroelectric power and its transmission throughout a great expanse of territory had resulted in boosting small industries that could not put in plants for the development of steam whereas the large textile corporations dealing in big units, were able to generate power by steam just as economically or even more so than if they paid for hydroelectricity.

John L. Patterson of Roanoke Rapids was the next witness placed on the stand by the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of North Carolina. He testified along the same lines as those followed by Mr. Moore and the hearing was adjourned while he was on the stand.

Meeting of North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association.

The annual meeting of the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association was held at the Southern Manufacturers' Club in Charlotte on Tuesday and was very largely attended. About 70 mills containing 1,100,000 spindles, were represented in person.

President C. E. Hutchison, of Mt. Holly, presided, while T. L. Black of

Charlotte, acted as secretary.

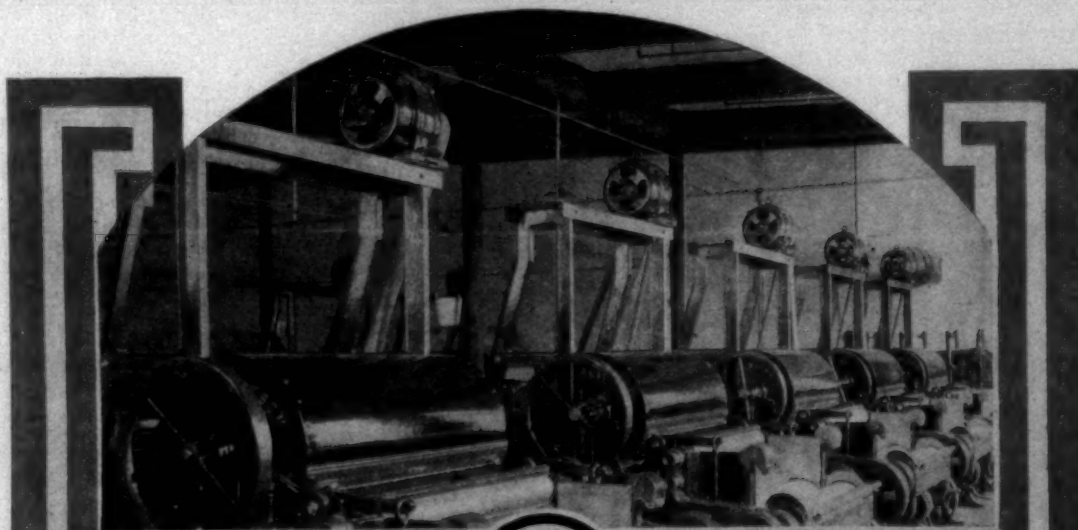
The address of welcome was delivered by Mayor Bland of Charlotte, and the response was made by A. E. Moore, of Gastonia, N. C.

The chief subject discussed at the meeting was the activity of the National Child Labor Committee and their proposed legislation. A committee was appointed to prepare a memorial to be issued to the people of North Carolina, setting forth the facts relative to the condition of labor in the cotton mills.

A resolution was passed endorsing the proposition to hold a textile machinery and cotton goods exhibit in Charlotte in April, 1915, and a committee was appointed to cooperate with a Charlotte committee.

The following report of the Legislative committee was read and approved.

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with pride to the fact that through the efforts of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of North Carolina the first compulsory education law for North Carolina and probably in the South was enacted.

"We now recommend that this Association ask the next General Assembly of North Carolina to amend the law so that the age limit of those required to attend public schools will be raised from 12 to 13 years. Also that the superintendent of Public Instruction of each county be not only given authority, but that he be required by law to make or have made by local truant officers rigid inspection for the purpose of this law.

"We, the members of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of North Carolina, pledge ourselves individually and collectively to fully cooperate in the enforcement of the law."

The election of officers resulted as follows:

President, R. R. Ray, McAdenville, N. C.

First Vice-President, S. F. Patterson, Roanoke-Rapids.

Second Vice President, Eugene Holt, Burlington.

Third Vice President, L. L. Jenkins, Asheville.

Secretary and Treasurer, T. L. Black, Charlotte.

The following is a list of the mills which were represented at the meeting:

Savona Mfg. Co., Caswell Cotton Mills, Kinston Cotton Mills, Flint Mfg. Co., Arlington Mills, Avon Mills, Chronicle Mills, Imperial Mills, Gray Mfg. Co., Lily Mill and Power Co., Saxapahaw Cotton Mills, Leota Mills, Haw Mfg. Co., Travora Mills, Cleveland Mill and Power Co., Cliffside Mills, Aurora Mills, Sevier Mills, Gem Cotton Mills, Melville Mfg. Co., Cherryville Mfg. Co., Locke Mills, Holt Granite Mfg. Co., Elm Grove Mills, Dunn Mfg. Co., Clara Mfg. Co., Doray Mills, Mayes Mfg. Co., Ozark Mills, McAden Mill, Magnolia Mill, Monarch Mill, High Shoals Mfg. Co., Armstrong Mfg. Co., Woodlawn Mfg. Co., Atherton Mills, Nims Mfg. Co., Armon Mfg. Co., Chadwick-Hoskins Co., Pickett Cotton Mills, Trenton Mills, Eno Mills, The Mayo Mills, Whitnel Cotton Mills, Lenoir Cotton Mills, Hudson Cotton Mfg. Co., Modena Cotton Mills, Morrowwebb Cotton Mills, Moore Cotton Mills, Gora Cotton Mills, Rosemary Mfg. Co., Thrift Mfg. Co., Harriett Cotton Mills, Henderson Cotton Mills, E. A. Smith Mfg. Co., Cannon Mfg. Co., Cabarrus Mfg. Co., Patterson Mfg. Co., Efrd Mfg. Co., Wiscassett Mills, Barringer Mfg. Co., Gibson Mfg. Co., Franklin Mills, Amazon Cotton Mills, Mecklenburg Mills.

Two Common Errors.

Nearly everyone thinks that oil will make anything slippery, and that it will decrease friction between any two sliding surfaces. This is not so; for oil poured on wood will actually increase friction and it has been found generally that anything used as a lubricant that is absorbed by the thing lubricated will have the opposite effect from the desired one. Wood friction will be decreased by soap or graphite, be-

cause these are not absorbed by wood.

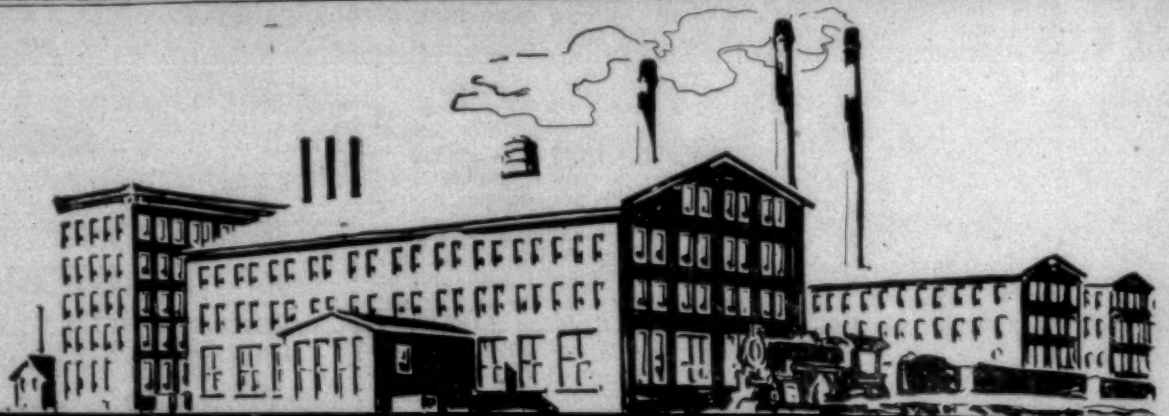
Another thing that is a popular misconception is the ordinary meaning of the word suction. There is no such thing as suction used in this way. So-called suction pump, for instance, does not suck up water; the water is pushed up by the air pressure on the water in the well. All one does in the act of pumping is to take the air from the top of the water in the pipe, and thus remove the air pressure from above it—and of course the unbalanced air pressure on the outside shoves the water up. The same thing takes place when a girl sucks soda water through a straw. She merely removes the air, and the outside pressure does the work. When we "take in a breath" we

merely decrease the pressure in the lungs by expanding them to a bigger volume with the proper muscles, and the unbalanced pressure on the outside forces air into the lungs. So we do not suck in our breath; it is forced in from outside.—Sunday Magazine.

Government Purchases of Cotton Cloth.

Government bids and purchases of duck, drills, and various other classes of cotton cloths since Jan. 20, are said to amount to at least 5,500,000 yards. During the last month or so proposals have been out for a substantial part of this total. It was estimated by one seller that the goods purchased and asked for by the Government will consume close to 3,000,000 pounds of cotton

at least. The cotton duck market and the market for drills of the class used by the Government is much stronger. Cotton duck has advanced at least 10 per cent since the first of February. Sellers who handle the class of goods used by the Government are advising their customers to purchasers at prices on the ground that the market is likely to advance further in the near future. The sudden jump upward in the price of cotton, and the fact that the crop is of poor quality, are being used as arguments for higher prices, and it is expected that before long the Government will be in the market for larger supplies of cloth. There is an order now in the market for a substantial quantity of khaki to be used by the troops in Mexico.



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Cotton Spinning Examinations

In April of each year the City and Guilds of London Institute, London, England, hold cotton spinning and weaving examinations and it has been our custom to publish many of the questions.

We have found that many of our subscribers have been greatly interested in the examination and this year we shall publish practically all of the questions that will interest our readers. The answers given to the questions are taken from the Cotton Factory Times of England and are by their well-known contributors who use the names "Lectus" and "Fabricus."

Question.—What are the objects desired in the use of the revolving flat card, and how far are they secured? Give your answer in detail.

Answer.—Carding is a continuation of the opening, cleaning, drafting, and cotton shaping operations so ably commenced in the blowing room machinery. None of the desirable features of cleanliness, drafting, opening, and cotton shaping have been sufficiently attained by the openers and scutchers. The carding engine drafts out or attenuates the thick, wide, heavy lap sheet into a comparatively light and thin sliver, and the draft of a card is much greater than that of any other machine in the mill. Moreover, none of the drafting effect is neutralised by doubling at the card, so that the delivered sliver from the card presents by far a greater contrast with the fed lap than is evidenced between cotton fed and cotton delivered at any other process in the whole series of a cotton spinning mill. In regard to opening and loosening the cotton, this also is done to an infinitely more perfect degree than in the preceding processes. The bale breaker, opener, and scutcher all treat the cotton more or less in bulk, or in masses of fibres, whereas the card drafts out the cotton 2,000 times between the feed roller and the cylinder and in this way the cylinder and flats are able to attack the fibres almost individually. The net results is the removal of almost all the dirt particles, portions of leaf, dead fibre, bits of seed, or other undesirable matter.

In addition, also a good deal of short or undeveloped fibre is extracted by the action of the taker-in, the cylinder and the flats. The fibres of cotton are so well opened out and individualised, and such a bias is given one way to the fibres, that the subsequent processes of combing or drawing can easily make the fibres parallel. A well-conditioned and well-adjusted carding engine also has the ability to extract nep from the cotton when such is present.

Question.—What are the objects aimed at in the use of the drawing frame, and how far are they secured?

Answer.—The use of the draw frame enables two specific and important objects to be obtained in re-

gard to the treatment of the cotton. In the first place the equalising benefits of doubling are easily and economically attained at the draw frame to an infinitely more perfect degree than at any other process. Usually six or eight slivers are fed together behind the draw frame, and are drafted by the rollers to the dimension of one sliver which contains approximately equal portions from each one of the back slivers. The most apparent benefit of this doubling and drafting is to mix slivers of more or less different thicknesses and counts and to obtain an average sliver which is distinctly more uniform in thickness and counts. If for example, three slivers are too heavy and other three are not heavy enough, the tendency is for light slivers to compensate for heavy ones, and give a correct delivered sliver. As a matter of fact this mixing and averaging of slivers helps in mixing the cotton to a more definite and perfect degree than is obtainable elsewhere.

An entirely different object attained at the draw frame, and at the same time a very important one, is the parallelising of the fibres of cotton. Because each pair of rollers the cotton comes through revolves more quickly than the preceding pair, there is a constant tendency for the leading extremities of the cotton fibres to move for a moment more rapidly forward than their rear extremities. The result is a straightening effect always being exercised among the fibres and their re-arrangement in more parallel order with each other. When it is remembered that the same cotton is passed through three separate draw frames, and the doubling and drafting operations usually repeated three times over, it will be understood that the equalising and parallelising effects are obtained to a very perfect degree.

Question.—The line shaft of a blow room runs at 250 revolutions per minute, on this shaft is a pulley 30 inches diameter, which drives to a pulley 18 inches diameter on a counter shaft. A pulley of 20 inches diameter on this counter shaft drives to a pulley on the end of the scutcher beater. What diameter must this latter pulley have in order to give a speed of 1,200 revolutions per minute to the beater.

Answer.—

$$\frac{350 \times 30 \times 20}{18 \times 1200} = 9.722$$

The ordinary first law in plain, straightforward speed calculations is to multiply all the driving wheels or pulleys, and the first speed together for a dividend. For a divisor multiply all the driven wheels or pulleys together. The quotient will then be the speed of final shaft. In this particular case the final speed is given instead of the final pulley, so the speed is used in the divisor, and the quotient is the required

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diameter of scutcher pulley. No allowance is here made for slippage or for thickness of belts.

The Campbell Aspiratus.

During the last few years many devices have been brought out for raising and removing the short fibres from the clothing on a card and thereby enabling the card to continue in operation without having to stop for stripping.

The Woonsocket Machine & Press

ing a small jet of air against the cylinder wire, traversing back and forth from four to seven times per minute. It saves 75 per cent of card stripping, improves carding efficiency of wire, saves waste, helps the card to produce a cleaner and more even sliver, besides they claim that it results in a 5 per cent stronger yarn as proven by actual working tests in mills where installed.

A descriptive circular of this device can be obtained by writing to

advantage, but should also thoroughly understand the manner in which these different parts are assembled. It should be the object of any good loom fixer to see that the looms on his section attain the highest percentage of production possible and in order for any fixer to accomplish this it is of course necessary to have his looms stopped for repairs as little as possible. In a mill that is constantly changing from one class of goods to another the loom fixer should study the dif-

case; and then carefully study the different parts of the loom which would cause those conditions. If these new difficulties are not thoroughly mastered when they are met with, the fixer learns nothing, and when this difficulty comes up a second time there will be the same trouble in fixing the loom.

A good loom fixer will be constantly on the lookout for wornout parts on the looms of his section and replace them when necessary with new parts. By this means broken parts will be almost done away with and the loom fixer will not be so much sought after by the weaver.—Pacomico.

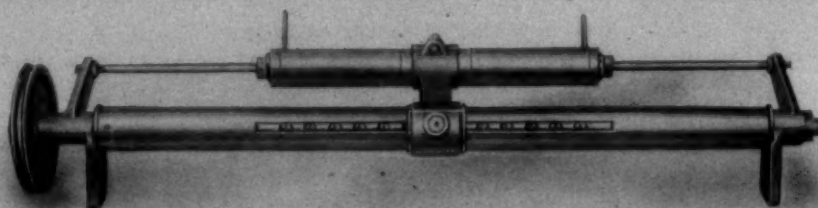
Percentage Tables.

Under the above title the Cassella Color Company has published for free distribution to dyers, a table for conveniently and accurately calculating into pounds, ounces and grains, the percentage on given weights of material to be dyed. Such a table is almost of hourly use in a dyehouse, and as it is of ample size, being 8 1/2 by 16 inches, it can be tacked to the wall of the drug room to advantage or mounted near the dyers' desk.

It is to be had printed on either heavy or light cardboard, and dyers in asking for a copy should specify the particular one wanted.

Teacher—Tommie, use the word "Eureka" in a sentence.

Tommie—When pa comes home, ma says, "Eureka the ale house."—Judge.



Campbell Aspiratus.

Co. have however reversed the general idea and brought out a device which packs the short fibres down at the base of the card wire and gets them out of the way of the wire points, thereby making stripping except at long intervals unnecessary.

The name of the device is "The Campbell Aspiratus," and can be applied to any make of card. All working parts are covered and thus dust proof, the power required to operate the device being 1/16th of the horse power.

It is a self-contained device, blow-

the Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Woonsocket, R. I.

The Duty of the Loom Fixer.

A good loom fixer is one of the most important hands in the weave room; for on him more so than any one else depends both the quantity and quality of production. It is necessary for a loom fixer in order to make a success to be both a fair mechanic and a good weaver; for not only must he understand how the different parts of a loom should be set in order to run to the best

ferent cloths and learn what conditions are necessary for the best running of each, as different weight goods require different settings; the heavier weaves in most cases requiring more power on the picking arrangement this however should be avoided as much as possible as too much power is sure to cause seconds and low production. Whenever new difficulties are met which is often the case; instead of altering different parts of his loom with the expectation of fixing it by chance he should study out the cause that would result in this particular

Filling-Severing Device for Looms

This invention of Jas. W. Holliday, of Liberty, S. C., relates particularly to looms provided with automatic filling supplying mechanism, and has for its object the production of means for insuring the cutting of the weft or filling thread at a predetermined point close to the selvage and between it and the point of attachment of the end of the filling. In looms provided with such filling severing devices it is important that the end of the incoming filling should be severed as soon as possible, otherwise the filling may be broken and the end snapped into the fell and woven into the cloth causing a defect. Various devices have been designed for securing a prompt severance of the filling and the object of this invention is to present a construction by which the desired result may be simply and accurately secured.

In this invention a filling catching device is mounted on the lay and projects upwardly above the run of the incoming filling. This device is adapted to yield forwardly or toward the fell upon contact with said filling so that upon the backward movement of the lay after replenishment the device yields and passes behind the filling and then on the succeeding beat-up carries the filling into the field of operation of the usual severing device.

The nature of the invention will appear more fully from the accompanying description and drawing and will be particularly pointed out in the claims.

The drawings illustrate only so much of an automatic filling replenishing loom as is necessary to an understanding of the present invention.

In the drawings:—Figure 1 is a plan view showing a portion of the loom frame, lay, filling feeder and filling severing means sufficient to illustrate in connection therewith present invention. Fig. 2 is a front elevation showing a portion of the lay and shuttle box with the device of this invention in place. Fig. 3 is a view partially in cross section of the construction shown in Fig. 2 enlarged and showing a preferred form of the filling catching device of this invention.

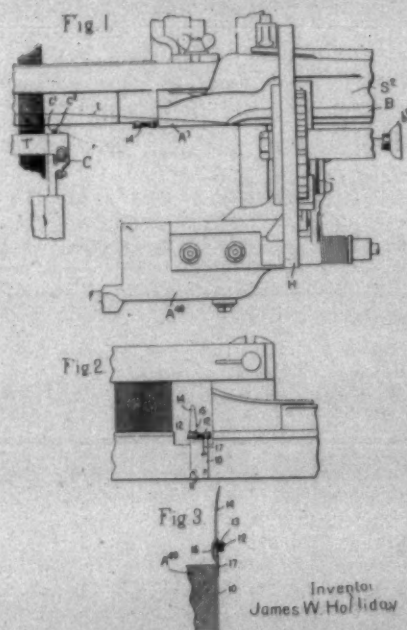
The loom frame, breast beam A¹, supplying mechanism, including

the feeder to receive the filling carriers such as the bobbins supported from the hopper stand H, the weft or filling end holder b¹, the lay A², the shuttle box S², the shuttle binder B, the temple T, and their associated part are all familiar and well known in automatic filling replenishing looms of this type, and need not be described in detail, not being specifically involved in this invention.

The filling severing means is mounted in a fixed position adjacent the fell and selvage, and as shown for example in the patent to Eussier, 1,012,875 granted December 26, 1911, is commonly mounted on the temple. In the drawings, the cut-

toward the breast-beam this filling end is intended to be caught and severed by the severing means, but owing to variation in the character of fabric woven, the force required to beat the filling into the fell, the extent of the "bump of the cloth", the position of the temple and other causes, the severing means frequently fails to sever the filling promptly.

This invention provides a filling catching device constituted as a finger mounted on the lay, and projecting upwardly above the run of the incoming filling and this finger is adapted to yield forwardly or toward the breast beam or fell upon holder b¹ as shown in full line in contrast with the run of filling.



ting blade is shown at C with its projecting ends c¹ and c². When the filling is beneath the ends c¹ and c² it is within the field of operation of the severing means and will be severed thereby. This invention is not concerned, however, with the particular form of the severing means.

When a fresh filling carrier has been inserted in the shuttle by the operation of the automatic filling changing mechanism, and the shuttle thrown across the lay A², the end of the filling t will lead from the selvage of the cloth to the filling end Fig. 1, and as the lay beats forward

Upon the backward movement of the lay after replenishment this finger yields as the filling comes against it, the filling rides over it and the finger returns to its upright position this time in the rear of the run of filling so that on the succeeding beat-up the finger carries the filling well forward and insures its passing into the field of the operation of the severing device.

In the specific form of construction illustrated as a preferred embodiment of the invention a bearing plate 10 is secured as by screws 11 to the front face of the lay and carries at its upper end about level

with the raceway aligned bearings 12 in which is mounted a shaft or pin 13. The filling catching device or finger is formed of thin metal and is indicated at 14. At its lower end this finger is split vertically, one section being bent from form a bearing a bearing sleeve 15 surrounding the shaft or pin 13, while the other section 16 depends below the shaft and constitutes a stop abutting against the plate 10 and limiting the rearward movement of the finger so as to maintain it in a substantially vertical position. The body of the finger 14 is curved slightly transversely so as to present a slightly convex surface against the filling at the rear of the finger. A spring 17 surrounds the shaft 13 and abuts at one end against the plate 10 and at the other end against the finger 14 thus serving normally to maintain the finger upright. This spring is delicate so that the finger readily yields as the filling comes against it and passes beneath the filling.

It will thus be seen that the invention by a very simple construction insures the filling on the second pick after replenishment being brought into the field of the severing device. In the drawings the dotted line position indicates the position to which the filling will be carried by the filling catching device upon the second beat-up after replenishment.

Diamine Colors.

We are in receipt of an interesting pamphlet illustrating and describing the use of Diamine Fast Colors and Union Fast Colors in dyeing union goods. It shows a series of 90 dyed patterns, of which 30 are self shades and 60 are combinations on a wide variety of fabrics, together with elaborate dyeing directions.

To dyers of all classes of cotton and wool mixtures this pamphlet will prove of much value as it shows two depths of shade of each color type, thus enabling the dyer to accurately judge the color value of each dye.

A copy of this pamphlet (No. 3538) should be in the library of every union goods dyer, and no doubt a request made to any of the offices of Casselle Color Company will secure one.

W. H. BIGELOW

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DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

Question For Engineers.

Editor:

Suppose a Corliss engine 36x48 to be making 100 Rev. per minute under full load, would the full weight of the piston head drag on bottom of cylinder while so running, or would it be higher? Would like to hear from some of the steam engineers.

J. G.

Questions For Carders.

Editor:

Please allow me space to ask "Uncle Silas" or in fact any one that can and will answer them, the following questions:

1. What part does the feed plate on a card have to do to properly card cotton?
2. What part the lick-in?
3. What part the doffer?
4. The part mote knives at lick-in?
5. The part lick-in screens?
6. The part cylinder screen?
7. The part top flats?

This is something worth our thought and if Uncle Silas will kindly give us a few intelligent answers on the proper functions of the parts named above, it will be a great favor.

H. C.

Uncle Silas to His Nephew.

Editor:

Well boys, your Uncle Silas isn't dead yet, and doesn't propose to let H. C. jump on his little Cousin J. D., and run him off from home just for asking for a little advice, but Uncle Silas is too busy to engage in a mud-slinging controversy, and besides he is not supposing that the Textile Bulletin is in the brick making business, although I knew I was getting my foot in it when I dared to accuse carders for any bad running work in spinning room. Spinners, you must take whatever sort of junk the carders give you and keep your mouth shut, or take worse, see. Do not even ask for advice or information or you will get it in the neck.

Now, I will just say to my little nephew, H. C., who is so well posted on carding, but not on the whereabouts of his poor old Uncle Silas, that there was a slight mistake in my write-up. I did not say, or at least did not mean 71 to 39 gauge. I will ask the Bulletin to see if I did not say that we found some of the flat settings to be 7 to 39 gauge. We did not make our gauges here in a blacksmith shop, and we will not have to go six miles from the Bulletin's office to establish the fact that some of the flats were setting as far off as .039, because we had an expert to come here from one of the best card erecting crews in the South, and I have it in black and white that he said he found the conditions existing. Now is that straight enough for H. C.? If not, let him write Uncle Silas a private letter in care of the Bulletin and I will furnish him the names and addresses. Now, I take it that space

is too valuable for further explanations, so we will proceed with "H. C.", "Card Gauge", "Watchful Waiting" to see if I can say anything that will be of service to the readers, or furnish any food for thought.

You must remember that your Uncle Silas does not profess to be a carder. While he has run a few small card rooms, the largest of which he had charge consumed only 85 bales of cotton a day. Now dispute that, but I am taking the position that I am a spinner, where we are actually selling net finished product to the amount of 2,26 pounds of 20s warp from each spindle per week. Are either of you boys beating that? If not, you had better go through your cards and see if you can not help the situation.

Now, I will tell you how our carder has his cards set, in part only. Beginning with the feed plate, which is set to a 22, lick-in to cylinder 17, back plate, (under flats) 22, flats 12 to 10, stripping plate top piece 17, bottom piece 29, doffer to cylinder 7, comb 29, mote knives 10 to 7. Now these are apparently very slack settings and I just want to say right here that a great many carders try to do all their carding and cleaning at the above points, regardless of consequences to the staple. They overlook the fact that our modern cards have other very important working parts. They forget their casing, screens, shrouds, etc. They seem to think that it is very popular to advocate close settings. They remind me of the old story of the man who wanted a coachman. In his examinations of each applicant, he would ask each how close he could drive to a cliff in safety. Some claimed to want only one-half the width of the tire, but the accepted coachman said that he did not know, that he had always practiced staying as far away as possible. That is my advice to carders. You have only two objects in view, i. e., cleaning and straightening the fibres. The man who can do this properly with the wider settings is the man I like to spin for. I will say to all that I do not believe that a sheet of cotton the thickness of a 13-ounce lap can pass between the sharp edge of a chilled cast iron feed plate or the sharp points of a lick-in revolving at a terrific speed with only the space of .007 of an inch, without seriously damaging the staple. Still, I do not want to claim to know much, but I would like to ask J. D. whose advice did him the most good, H. C.'s or his Uncle Silas?

Now, to my dear little nephew, Card Gauge, you said that if I would show you good results from a card with the feed plates set at 17 to 19, you would buy me a gold-headed cane. O. K., you go to Charlotte, take the Gallberry Limited to Tallow Town, N. C., and come over to the Roustabout Cotton Mills. I will show you carding with the feed plates set to a 22-gauge spinning

2,26 pounds per spindle per week, from local middling 7-8 staple, making the prettiest No. 20-2 warps you ever saw. Bring the gold-headed cane along, see.

In regard to Watchful Waiting, will say yes, my dear little boy, I have used garnet stock too. My dear little nephew, did you not have more trouble at that mill with the roving wrapping around the middle steel roll? That is just the place I learned a few things that I have not forgotten. If W. W. had just applied his thinker he would have learned a few things too. He never would have advanced the argument that some spinners run their back rolls faster than their middle rolls. Ha, Ha! Say W. W., tell us where that is, I want to ask the Textile Association to hold its next convention there so we can all see that stunt done. That sure is news to me.

Now, as to what makes cut staple or damaged fibres wrap around the middle steel roll, I will offer this as my theory. Cuts, damaged staples, do not draw, or let's call it drag evenly and smoothly and when the middle (top and bottom) roll gets hold of it and it is traveling slightly faster than the back roll (two teeth) as per W. W. instead of dragging the forward fibres still further forward, through the other fibres, it drags the short fibres along with the long ones in a bunch, pulling the roving asunder, so to speak. Then the same thing has happened between the front (top and bottom) roll. So we will picture the slug or bunch in the bite of middle (top and bottom) roll and there are no fibres at either end of the bunch to carry it forward, and it adheres to the middle roll and is carried around. The next bunch follows it. That is my theory. I did not know that we were having an awful lot of trouble with this until we got a real carder, and it stopped. We did not scour the steel rolls and stop it and we did not speed up the middle roll, as it was already running the specified two teeth faster. Now, spinners, be sure to look after the back roll. If it is running faster than the middle roll, cut it down to two teeth slower, as per W. W.

If they get on your Uncle Silas so hard, I will have to call for help from J. D., or some others in like trouble.

Uncle Silas.

***Editor's Note.**—Referring to the original copy by Uncle Silas, we find that he said some of the flats were set 71 to 30, although doubtless intended to say 7 to 39.

Dyestuffs House Moves Office.

Geienheimer & Company, importers of dyestuffs and chemicals, the United States agents for the chemical works Griesheim-Elektron of Germany, have moved their New York office from 181 Front Street to 132 Cedar street.

Bladenboro Mills,

Bladenboro, N. C.

J. L. Bridger.....Mgr. & Supt.
J. O. Brown.....Carder
T. E. Mulhs.....Spinner
Curtis Hudson.....Master Mechanic

National Cotton Mills,

Lumberton, N. C.

Z. E. Lytton.....Superintendent
L. L. Lytton.....Carder
W. J. Alexander.....Spinner
I. E. McAnnulty.....Master Mechanic

Elk Cotton Mills,

Dalton, Ga.

L. F. Kelley.....Superintendent
E. N. Grant.....Carder
O. G. Kee.....Spinner
E. W. Everett.....Master Mechanic

Palmetto Mills,

Palmetto, Ga.

W. R. Thomason.....Superintendent
T. J. Boynton.....Carder
J. E. Boynton.....Spinner
G. I. Rodgers.....Weaver & Cloth Room
R. L. Bentley.....Master Mechanic

Crown Mill,

Dalton, Ga.

G. W. Hamilton, Jr.....Superintendent
G. J. Jernigan.....Carder
C. F. Springer.....Spinner
T. F. Lackridge.....Weaver
W. L. Bearden.....No. 1 Cloth Room
Japp Reynolds.....No. 2 Cloth Room
Frank Hamilton.....Master Mechanic

Monroe Mills,

Monroe, Ga.

J. W. Mears.....Superintendent
J. H. Perkins.....Carder
J. D. Patton.....Spinner
W. A. McDonald.....Weaver
J. T. Meeks.....Cloth Room
G. H. Wallace.....Master Mechanic

Covington Mills,

Covington, Ga.

J. W. Worsham.....Superintendent
W. L. Sullivan.....Asst. Supt. & Carder
J. P. Farr.....Spinner
R. A. Burt.....Weaver
S. I. Day.....Cloth Room
J. P. Worsham.....Master Mechanic

Scottdale Mills,

Scottdale, Ga.

C. E. Wisner.....Superintendent
W. P. Roseberry.....Carder
W. E. Parr.....Spinner
L. J. Dunaway.....Weaver
C. Sims.....Cloth Room
J. M. Griffith.....Master Mechanic

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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THURSDAY, JUNE 11

Isle of Palms.

Our editor will leave Thursday morning for the Isle of Palms, S. C., to attend the meeting of the Southern Textile Association.

After each meeting of the Southern Textile Association, we go over the list of those present and always find that we failed to meet many of our best friends who were present, but were not introduced to Mr. Clark.

We wish to say that our editor enjoys these meetings because they give him the chance of reviewing personal acquaintances and making new ones and we hope no one who is present at the Isle of Palms will fail to introduce himself if he is not already acquainted with Mr. Clark.

We know the names and record of almost every man connected with the Southern textile industry and we correspond with many whom we have never met. It is pleasant, therefore, to meet these men in person and we hope to greatly extend our acquaintance while our editor is at the Isle of Palms.

Manufacturers in Politics.

Elsewhere on this page will be found a reply by Fred W. Simons of Philadelphia, to our recent editorial relative to actions taken at the meeting of the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers in Philadelphia.

Mr. Simons is a well-known writer of articles relative to the need of high tariff and is a thorough believer in the extreme high protection doctrine.

He has such faith in his theories that we do not believe he can see clearly the other side of the question and he belongs to a class of men who seem to believe that the whole country is going into bankruptcy and ruin unless the political party to which they happen to be allied is in power.

If you ask such a man about the depression and idle mills in 1908 and 1909 he dodges the issue by theorizing about economic conditions, etc., but if you mention the present time he will paint an awful picture of conditions and attribute all of it to the present Administration.

We do not consider that conditions in the textile industry are as good as they should be at the present time but we know that they are not as bad as painted by some.

From the market reports of the Journal of Commerce of New York (June 8) we quote the following extracts:

"The primary cotton goods market was firm in all directions. A fairly good volume of business was placed on the books for nearby and future delivery. Some good sized orders were tendered by jobbers and converters at the prices that prevailed a week ago, but the mills declined to entertain these propositions."

"The active demand for goods so much in evidence in the print cloth market here (Fall River) during the past two weeks continue this week. Sales have been large."

"The smaller clip of domestic wools this season, combined with the fact that many mills have not covered against their near future needs has brought about a remarkable strong wool market."

These quotations are hardly in keeping with the predictions made by Mr. Simons in his tariff articles of two years ago.

We believe that the textile manufacturers should be willing and ready to show their books to the Government and demonstrate what protection is necessary.

Stuart W. Cramer, R. M. Miller, Jr., and Lewis W. Parker when they went before the Ways and Means Committee made frank and honest statements in reply to every question asked them and their evident willingness to do the fair thing had a marked effect upon the committee and is largely responsible for what protection we did obtain.

If the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers would adopt a similar policy we believe they would accomplish more than by offering obstacles to the Government in obtaining data to determine whether or not they have been injured by the tariff.

The yarn manufacturers of the South have not been able to sell a thousand pound order to a Philadelphia knitter within the last year without having to listen to a hard luck tale about how the tariff had ruined the knitting business and yet the resolutions passed by the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers say: "that practically all manufacturers are still operating on orders taken prior to the passage of the new bill, hence the adverse effects cannot be felt until old orders have been exhausted."

Mr. Simons says that it was a mistake to word the resolution that way and in that he agrees with us.

When the leaders of the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers took advantage of the presence of that association in Philadelphia to inject it into a local political fight they made another mistake.

The defeat of Cole Blease for Senator from South Carolina is devoutly to be wished, but if President Wallace of the Southern Textile Association were to ask the members of that association to take part in the fight we would be the first to denounce his action. There is, however, no danger of such, as President Wallace has too much sense and too much regard for proprieties.

Such men as Mr. Simons have an idea that they can accomplish great things by getting into politics, but in this day every action of a manufacturer in politics is looked upon with suspicion and being in politics injures rather than helps his cause.

While believing in legitimate protection, we do also believe it can now only be obtained by establishing facts upon which to base such protection.

If Mr. Simons wants to nurse his theories and lose sight of the evolution in our political life, it is his own affair for in the world there will ever be men who have little sense of progress.

We are not interested in the success of either the Democratic, Republican or Progressive party and we believe it makes little difference which is in power.

Our theory that manufacturers should stay out of politics may be wrong, but we do not believe that Mr. Simons can show us where they have ever accomplished any thing but temporary results by getting into politics while we can show many cases where their entrance has had a severe adverse influence.

Letter From Mr. Fred W. Simons.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 4, 1914.
Editor Southern Textile Bulletin.

My Dear Sir: My attention has been called to an editorial entitled "The Wrong Policy" appearing in your issue of May 28th, and being an officer of The National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers I would thank you for space to make a brief reply to your caustic criticisms. Your remarks are so objectionable that if made by a free trade organ I should probably have taken no notice whatever of them, but coming as they do from a supposed friend, a journal published in the interests of the textile industry and professedly advocating protection, I feel it my duty to respond.

You say, "After months of crying about the damage done by the new tariff them (The Hosiery and Underwear Mfrs.) and their convention by proclaiming to the world that the

(Continued on Page 16.)



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COMBERS,
LAP MACHINES.

MULES,
LOOMS.

PERSONAL NEWS

C. E. Reynolds is now located at Monroe, N. C.

O. M. Andrews has moved from Spartanburg, S. C. to Trinity, N. C.

W. M. Preddy of Roanoke Rapids, N. C., is now located at Danville, Va.

J. H. Huff, of Greenville, S. C., paid us a visit this week.

A. Feids of Greensboro, N. C., has moved to Sanford, N. C.

J. M. Jordan of LaFayette, Ga., is now located at Eatonton, Ga.

G. L. Meacham has resigned as overseer of carding at the Knoxville (Tenn.) Cotton Mills.

Eugene Herring of the Draper Co., is installing some looms in the Brown Mill, Concord, N. C.

B. A. Robertson of Lumberton, N. C., is now filling a position as overseer of carding at Schoolfield, Va.

J. M. Lewis has resigned as president of the Marble City Mills, Sylacauga, Ala.

M. D. Lewis has resigned as secretary and treasurer of the Marble City Mills, Sylacauga, Ala.

Benj. Russell of Alexander City, Ala., has been elected president of the Marble City Mill, Sylacauga, Ala.

A. L. Agnew has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Dacotah Mills, Lexington, N. C.

Charlie Harrison had his hands badly injured in a card last week at the Riverside Mill, Anderson, S. C.

J. Harvey White of Graham, N. C., has been elected president of the Saxapahaw (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

E. H. Williamson of Fayetteville, N. C., has resigned as president of the Saxapahaw (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

J. W. Simpson has accepted the position of secretary and treasurer of the Jackson Mills, Monroe, N. C.

William Bamber has resigned as superintendent of the Marlboro Mills Nos. 1 and 2, MeColl, S. C.

Ira F. Phillips has resigned as superintendent of the Louisville (Ky.) Cotton Mills.

Jas. Gardner, superintendent of the Anniston (Ala.) Yarn Mills is on a visit to Cincinnati, Ohio.

J. H. Mattison has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Glen-Lowry Mill, Whitmire, S. C.

W. E. Biggs, of Columbus, Ga., has become overseer of carding at the Equinox Mill, Anderson, S. C.

W. J. Hamilton is now grinding cards at the Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 3, Charlotte, N. C.

S. P. McDonald has been elected secretary and treasurer of the Marble City Mills, Sylacauga, Ala.

H. C. Moore of Monroe, N. C., has become overseer of spinning and winding at the Eflrd Mill, Albemarle, N. C.

J. M. Cox, of Burlington, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of dyeing at the Pilot Mill, Raleigh, N. C.

R. M. Smith has resigned as second hand in weaving at the Darlington (S. C.) Mfg. Co., and accepted a similar position at Hartsville, S. C.

O. T. Embler has been promoted from loom fixer to second hand in weaving at the No. 2 Mill of the Anderson (S. C.) Mills.

O. R. Harris, master mechanic at the Fort Mill (S. C.) Mfg. Co., had his hand badly injured last week by being struck with a hammer.

J. H. Cranford, who has been overhauling at the Riverside Mill, Anderson, S. C., is now overseer of spinning at the Sevier Mill, Kings Mountain, N. C.

C. E. O'Pry has resigned as superintendent of the Knoxville (Tenn.) Spinning Mills and accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Knoxville Cotton Mills.

B. H. Phillips, of Jefferson, Ga., has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Star Thread Mill, Athens, Ga.

M. S. Thomas will be manager and superintendent of the new cotton mill of the Apalachian Mills, Knoxville, Tenn.

A. Z. Barber of LaFayette, Ga., has accepted a position at the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

E. M. Dry of Mt. Pleasant, N. C., and P. K. Dry of China Grove, N. C., were called to Baltimore last week by the illness of their sister.

T. H. Pennington, overseer of weaving at Trion, Ga., have all of his loom fixers a trip to Chattanooga, Tenn., last week.

J. C. Smith has resigned as overseer of carding at the Delgado Mill, Wilmington, N. C., to accept a similar position at the Highland Park Mill No. 1, Charlotte, N. C.

C. N. Poore has resigned as traveling representative for Stuart W. Cramer of Charlotte to become superintendent of the Louisville (Ky.) Cotton Mills.

J. E. Carter has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Pomona Mills, Greensboro, N. C., to accept a similar position at the Dacotah Mills, Lexington, N. C.

O. W. Whatley of the Union Cotton Mills, LaFayette, Ga., who has been undergoing treatment for rheumatism at Hot Springs, Ark., has returned home much improved.

R. V. Porter has resigned as overseer of spinning, spooling and warping at the Mollohon Mills, Newberry, S. C., to enter another business at Orangeburg, S. C.

OVERFLOW PERSONALS PAGE 16.

Split Lap Preventers vs. Dog Days and Poor Drafts

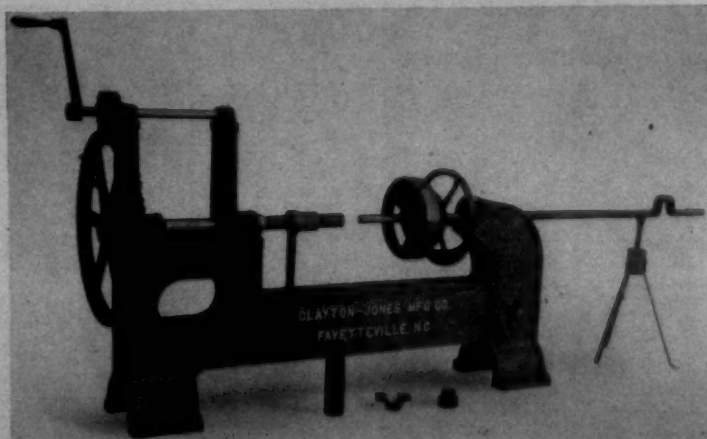
Our device not only stops laps from splitting, but by doing away with old "Dead Plate," they give you about 800 square inches of cleaning space that you are not taking advantage of on your pickers.

SHIPPED ANYWHERE ON 30 DAYS FREE TRIAL.

ATHERTON PIN GRID BAR COMPANY

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

LOOSE GEAR PULLEYS—DO YOU HAVE THEM?



A LOOK AT THE SCRAP CASTING PILE WILL CONVINCE YOU

A LONG FELT WANT has caused the invention of a simple and inexpensive machine for the removing and replacing of loose gear pulleys on loom crank shaft.

Every Weave Mill has this trouble to contend with. Loose gear pulleys cause an untold expense on account of the making of imperfect cloth, besides the loss of time while the loom is standing for repairs.

The taking out of the crank shaft practically necessitates the tearing down of the loom. The shaft is taken to the shop, and under the old method, the pulleys are removed with drift and sledge hammer; very often the pulleys are damaged in this way, and when the pulley is driven on the shaft it is almost impossible to do a satisfactory job.

THE CLAYTON LOOM CRANK SHAFT PRESS OVERCOMES ALL THESE TROUBLES.

You need this machine—write us now for further information. We have an interesting proposition to make you.

The Clayton-Jones Manufacturing Co.

(PATENTED)

Fayetteville, North Carolina

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Concord, N. C.—The Draper Company are installing a number of looms in the Brown Mfg. Co. to replace old looms.

Greer, S. C.—The mills will be closed down for one week during the summer, it was announced this week, from July 31st to August 9th.

LaFayette, Ga.—The LaFayette Cotton Mills are installing 200 40-inch Model E Draper looms for three shade work. These looms will be used to take place of 200 old looms which have been discarded.

Gastonia, N. C.—C. B. Armstrong, president and treasurer of Clara and Dunn Manufacturing companies and the Monarch Cotton Mills Co., announces that he and his associates will not erect a new cotton mill on the recently purchased site near here, as proposed.

Statesville, N. C.—The Bloomfield Manufacturing Co., has added additional carding machinery for using card and comber waste and are making 8s to 12s yarns, single and ply. They have also installed 156 additional spindles.

Union, S. C.—J. H. Gault, president and treasurer of the Gault Manufacturing Co., which was incorporated last October, announces that the plant is in operation on men's and women's hose and half-hose. The equipment includes 80 knitting, 10 ribbing, 10 looping and four sewing machines in operation.

Elkton, Md.—Plans have been completed for the proposed hosiery mill to be built here, as noted. The building will be erected by the Elkton Realty Co. and will be two stories high, 64x40 feet. It is to cost about \$4,500. E. Sutro & Sons Co., of Philadelphia, will equip the building with hosiery knitting machinery.

Greenville, S. C.—Norris Bros., of Westminster, S. C., manufacturers of shuttle blocks and other textile specialties, will move their plant to Greenville within the next thirty days. The business men of this city have subscribed to \$35,000 preferred stock in the company. The move is made in order to get better railway facilities and to be in a textile center.

Albemarle, N. C.—Work has been started on the addition to the Wiscasset Mills. The entire space between Mill No. 1 and Mill No. 4 will be built up. It is the intention of the company to move the spinning machinery into this new building and place additional carding machinery at the lower end. Heretofore the mills have been forced to do most of their carding at night in order to keep up with the other parts of the mill, but the new machinery will abolish all night work.

Cedartown, Ga.—C. W. Bateson of Brooklyn is here on business connected with the equipping of the Josephine Knitting Mill as a spinning mill, the plans of which have been previously detailed, and has announced that he has made arrangements for stock and bonds in the North and that he has placed orders for the machinery. The mill company will be incorporated as the Peerless Cotton Mills.

Eatonton, Ga.—A fire which occurred at the Putnam Mills early last Friday morning resulted in damages to stock and property to the value of nearly one thousand dollars. The blaze originated in the front engine room and only by hard work of the employees were the flames gotten under control. The fire caused a temporary shut-down for the day, but repairs were speedily made and the mill resumed its

Tuskerstown, N. C.—The Tucker and Carter Rope Co. have made an assignment to N. C. McNeille for the benefit of the creditors and the mill has been closed down. The company had a capital stock of \$300,000 and was equipped with 8,000 spindles. The product of the mill here was used in the company's second mill at New London, N. C., where the yarn from the Tuskerstown plant was made into rope. The officers of the company are W. A. Tucker, president; J. I. Tucker, treasurer; and Chas. L. Taylor, manager.

Columbus, Ga.—The deed to a tract of land here has been filed for record by the Ely Walker Dry Goods Co., and the Perkins Hosiery Mills, the consideration being \$125,000.

The filing of this deed marked the closing of the deal between the Walker Dry Goods Co., former owners of the Topsy Hosiery Mills, and the Perkins Hosiery Mills, the purchasers. The Topsy Hosiery Mills were purchased some time ago by G. Gunby Jordan and associates as individuals, and the name of the mill was changed to the Massey Hosiery Mills. Later these individuals sold the Massey Mills to the Perkins Hosiery Mills, a corporation, who are the present owners.

Old Fort, N. C.—The Century Knitting Mills, formerly of South Boston, Va., are in their new building, which was completed last month. The building is of brick and concrete

construction, 144 by 60 feet, and is well lighted. The floors are of boards laid in cinder concrete. A 60 h. p. boiler and engine of sufficient power to run 250 machines and about 100 machines, knitting, looping, ribbing, sewing and German loose stitch machines, have been installed. Automatic sprinklers have been put in, also fire doors between the adjoining boiler room and dye room and the mill. The company makes women's rib top hose and half hose, using combed and carded yarns.

Senoia, Ga.—George P. Howard has filed suit against E. Lamb as receiver for the Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic Railroad, to recover \$44,362.32, which Howard alleges he lost in 1910 through the unlawful delivery by the railroad of a large shipment of cotton mill machinery and supplies to the Senoia Duck Mills, for which payment has never been made.

Howard, through his counsel, represents that he made the shipments in several carloads, billing the shipments to himself in Senoia, as consignee. This was done, it was understood to insure that the Senoia Duck Mills fulfilled its contract before the machinery was turned over to that firm. It is alleged that the railroad company delivered the machinery to the Senoia Duck Mills, which later went into bankruptcy and was unable to pay for it.

Danville, Va.—The Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills, of this place, have completed their additional buildings which have been under construction for the big enlargement announced last summer. The company has the machinery already installed and it is said that the General Electric Co. will supply motors for electric drive. This addition to the company's facilities involves an investment of about \$1,000,000 for buildings and accompanying improvements, and about \$500,000 for machinery. Some 75,000 spindles and 200 looms have been added and thus will greatly increase the output of cloth from the present installation of 230,000 spindles and 7,500 looms. The main new building for spinning is 461 feet by 155 feet and four stories high. The building for weaving is 460 by 314 feet. About 5,000,000 feet of lumber, 500,000 brick, 1,000 tons of steel, etc., have been used in the construction of the buildings.

Gastonia, N. C.—The Flint Manufacturing Company is hard at work both improving and adding to its equipment, because by the first of November the company will have doubled its capacity. It is putting in 11,500 new spindles making the total number 23,000. Besides doubling the number of spindles the company is putting up a building room to the present construction. This room will be 50 by 75 feet and will be a one-story construction.

A wing is also being added to the present equipment. This annex will be 100 by 132 feet and will be a one-story building. In addition to making improvement on the plant ten houses are being constructed.

At the Arlington which is under the same management, similar though not so extensive improvements are under way. Additional card-room machinery and twistors are being installed here and as at the Flint several houses are being built.

The purpose of these additions is to discontinue night work at the mill. Having doubled its capacity and equipment the management will limit the work at the mill to day work.

Griffin, Ga.—The hearing on a demurrer to the suit of the trustees in bankruptcy of the Spalding Cotton Mills, to recover from the thirty-three stockholders the amount of dividends which, it is claimed, were illegally paid them, was commenced in Atlanta Tuesday morning in superior court before Judge Pendleton.

On the outcome of the case depends two similar suits, directed by the same trustees against Central Cotton Mills and the Boyd-Mangham Manufacturing company, all of Griffin.

This is one of the first cases where an effort has been made by the trustees to collect illegally paid dividends from the stockholders of a corporation.

The defunct corporations have been known as the Mangham enterprises, and J. J. Mangham has been convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for paying out illegal dividends to the stockholders.

In all three cases more than 100 stockholders are involved and the amount of the dividends alleged to have been illegally paid them aggregates more than \$100,000.

The trustees in bankruptcy are J. K. Ottley, T. D. Meador and R. H. Drake. They are represented by Charles T. and L. C. Hopkins, Rosser & Brandon, Roland Ransom and Smith & Hastings.

The defendant are represented by Attorneys Cleveland & Goodrich, of Griffin; Little & Powell, and Lewis W. Thomas, of Atlanta.

Cotton Crop Improving.

On the whole conditions surrounding the growing cotton crop have somewhat improved during the two



weeks covered by this report, and fair progress has been made by the crop. Fair weather has come to the west and work has been resumed, while local rains have greatly relieved drough conditions in the east.

In the west there is yet much to be desired, especially in Texas. Lowlands are badly overflowed and much acreage will be abandoned on this account. However, with the coming of fair weather the plant took on a more healthy hue, work in the fields was rushed, much cotton was chopped out and planting was rushed almost to completion. The crop west of the river averages late, but farmers are bending every effort toward doing their part to regain lost ground.

The crop east of the river that is up is almost perfect, aside from a somewhat small plant in some localities. The dry weather has allowed unlimited work in the fields, with the result that cultivation is almost perfect and fields are clean. The late planted cotton that has not come up constitutes the one deterrent factor in the crop in that section. Just what percentage of the crop this constitutes it would be hard to estimate, but aside from the Carolinas, it is not large. Where rains have fallen cotton is rapidly coming to good stands. Further rains would improve stands by bringing up the late plantings.

In the west a continued period of several days of fair weather would bring out the crop wonderfully.

Boll weevil in large numbers have been found in infested areas of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Texas.—Memphis Commercial Appeal.

A. S. Hamilton Fined \$200.

The case of Alfred S. Hamilton was called in Rome, Ga., Monday, a technical plea of guilty to a misdemeanor was entertained in one of the cases, while in the other two a verdict of not guilty was directed by the judge. A fine of \$200 was imposed, and immediately paid.

Attorneys and others connected with the case made statements to the court touching upon it and expressed mutual satisfaction at the ending of a matter that has been in the courts for several years.

The charges against Mr. Hamilton were in connection with his management of the Trion Manufacturing Company, of which he was president.

Textile Machinery Exhibit For Charlotte.

Charlotte has decided to try to obtain a textile machinery exhibit for two weeks in April, 1915, and prospects of success are good. A new reinforced concrete building of 60,000 square feet of floor space, which is intended for wholesale houses will be completed in February or March,



Humidifyingly Speaking

Turbo-fied—Satis-fied

Because the

TURBO HUMIDIFIER

is so easy to install—costs so little for upkeep—is so simple to handle—makes so little trouble—is always on the job—gives exactly the percentage of moisture you require—never spoils goods by overflow—needs so little attention—that the owners of the scores of mills where Turbos are working unanimously declare it makes them worry-free on that score.

Wouldn't you like to join the brigade of the Turbofied? Ask for details of enlistment.

AND ADD THIS TO YOUR LETTER:

"I would like to know of a dozen or more good sized installations of your Turbo and the opinion of these 'Turbo-fied' mill owners regarding it."

THE G. M. PARKS CO.
Fitchburg, Mass.

Southern Office Commercial Building, Charlotte, N. C.

J. S. COTHRAN, Manager.

H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

BUILDERS OF MODERN

Bleaching, Dyeing, Drying, Finishing and Mercerizing Machinery

THE HIGHEST STANDARD BOTH
IN DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

ESTIMATES FURNISHED

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

A. H. WASHBURN, Southern Agent

Suite 800-806 Realty Building

CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA

1915, and arrangements have been made to secure same. This building will have space enough for the exhibit and has railway side tracks from which the machinery can be unloaded directly into the building.

There are within 100 miles of Charlotte 425 cotton mills, containing 7,400,000 spindles and 175,000 looms, and a larger attendance could be secured at an exhibit in Charlotte than at any other point.

Until it was found that the above building could be obtained there was no suitable space for the exhibit but that trouble is now removed. The building mentioned will be located five blocks from the center of the city and will have both street railway and interurban car service.

Successful Mill Bank.

Mr. Julian S. Carr, Jr., president of the Durham (N. C.) Hosiery Mill stated this week that the first four-months operation of the Morris plan bank by the employees of the mill had been very successful and was pleasing to the people who have taken advantage of the offer to lend money and to those who have been working the plan.

The operation of the bank for the employees shows that more than \$2,500 had been loaned to the people working in the mill. The largest amount that is loaned is \$25 and the borrowers pay this amount back to the bank in weekly payments of \$1. Six per cent interest is charged for the money, payable in advance, and this interest goes back into the fund which is held for such loans.

Mr. Carr stated that he had been very much pleased to find that all who had borrowed money from the bank had promptly paid \$1 back every week. There was one exception. This was a case in which the borrower had been sick after borrowing the money and was unable to work. Mr. Carr believes that the plan was one of the best things that had ever been done by the mill for its employees.

Organize Y. M. C. A. at Piedmont.

C. A. Moorman, of Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana Y. M. C. A. work, and Dr. E. H. T. Foster, of Charlotte, who makes a specialty of mill village organization work, have been in Piedmont, Ala., at the instance of the Coosa Manufacturing Co., who are contemplating the organization of a Y. M. C. A. at their mill. They want to organize in connection with the new auditorium building which has been completed some time. It is the purpose of the Coosa Co. to establish a night school, department of science and other features of welfare work as carried on at many mill villages. The building is a handsome one and will be equipped for various amusements, and for educational purposes. Plans for the organization of a Y. M. C. A. will be made later.

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. & Treas.

THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING
COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

JOHN HILL, Southern Representative, Third Nat. Bank Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Cotton Goods Report

New York.—In the staple cotton goods market last week, prices continued to show a strong and growing tendency to go upward. Buyers who turned down offers from the mills early in the week, before the week was over, met with refusals from selling agents and mills to duplicate these prices. More business has been put through than has been generally believed, and the advance in prices has not only grown out of the higher price of raw material, but the more general demand also.

Some lines of bleached goods was purchased far enough ahead for place selling agents in a comfortable position as far as the fall season is concerned. Jobbers called for staple prints for delivery this month and next month. Crashes, drills and twills were in steady demand by jobbers and converters. The market on gray goods closed strong, with predictions that prices are going higher. Some large orders were put through on all kinds of staple goods, at prices higher than have prevailed for the last few months. Leading sellers advance the opinion that the market on staple cloths will go higher and there is good reason for this view. From present indications it seems sure that prices will not go lower within the next week, even if the expected advance does not take place. During the last two weeks, mills have sold goods in large quantities and these sales have left them fairly well sold up, a condition which does not make for lower prices.

Buyers who handle large quantities of staple cotton goods during the year are more interested at the present time in getting contracts on the mill books for requirements running through the last half of the year, and are doing less haggling over prices. There has been a marked strengthening of prices on brown and bleached sheeting, drills, denims and ticking and the various other staple goods. More business is being done on wide sheeting and made up goods, such as sheeting and pillow cases.

In the fine goods division of the market, there has been more activity in the demand for voiles, although the inquiry for crepes in the gray has fallen off. The market on staple plain weaves of a finer character, such as lawns, voiles and organdies has shown a marked improvement.

In the Fall River print cloth market last week trading was fairly active and the outlook is considered encouraging. Prices have held firmly and in some cases manufacturers have secured advances. Mill stiffened again during the latter part of the week and sold only in limited quantities. It is estimated that the total sales for the week, about 80,000 of which were spots. This makes the third week that trading has been rather brisk, sales having averaged more than 200,000 pieces, making the best record for any similar period this year. The general demand has not been as good

as manufacturers would like it, as the activity for the last few weeks has been confined largely to certain styles. The demand continues to broaden however, that the mill men are inclined to feel satisfied over the improvement. Prices have not advanced as might have been expected, but at the same time, mills have gotten higher prices for some styles and continued activity is sure to take them higher.

Prices on cotton goods were quoted in New York as follows:

Print, cloth 28-in std 3 3-4	—
Gray goods, 39-inch,	
68x72s	7 1-8 5 7-8
38 1-2-inch, standard 5 1-4	—
28-inch, 64x60s	3 1-2
4-yard, 80x80s	7 1-8
Brown drills, std	8
Sheetings, So. std	8
8-yard	7 1-4
chg- ru ga -ha	5 1-2 TN
4-yard, 48x48s	5 1-2
4 1-2-yard, 44x44s	5 3-8
5-yard, 48x52s	5
Denims, 9-ounce	14 17
Stark, 9-ounce, duck	15 1-2
Hartford, 11-oz., 40-in.,	
duck	16 1-8
Tickets, 8-ounce	13 1-2
Standard, fancy print	5 1-4
Standard, gingham	6 1-4
Fine dress gingham	9 9 3-4
Kid finished cambrics 4 1-2	4 5-8

Hester's Weekly Statement.

Comparisons are to actual dates, not to close of corresponding weeks.

	In 1000 bales
In sight for week	60,000
For the month	49,000
Same date last year	27,000
For season	14,121,000
Port receipts for season	10,147,000
Same date last year	9,688,000
Overland to mills and Canada for season	1,113,000
Same date last year	45,000
Southern mill takings for season	2,698,000
Same date last year	2 544,000
Interior stocks in excess of September 1st	162,000
Last year	193,000
Northern spinners' takings and Canada for week	23,000
Same 7 days last year	14,000
For season	2,399,000
Same date last year	2,452,000
Statement of World's Visible Supply	
Total visible this week	4,586,000
Last week	4,719,000
Same date last year	4,016,000
Same date year before	3,952,000
Of this the total American	
this week	2,684,000
Last week	2,782,000
Last year	2,496,000

Ottaray Mill,

Union, S. C.

T. M. McNeill Superintendent
J. O. Corn Carder
W. J. Bennefield Spinner
W. W. Williams Weaver
E. Z. Hodge Cloth Room
A. C. Elmore Master Mechanic

Capital, Labor and Factory Site Waiting for a Textile Industry

A hustling North Carolina county seat town offers liberal inducements to those experienced in establishing and successfully operating a textile industry.

High-class labor is available locally—liberal stock subscriptions will be made and a factory site is offered free.

The Southern Railway furnishes excellent freight and passenger service.

For particulars refer to File 47178 and writing

M. V. Richards, Land and Industrial Agent

Room 129

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Washington, D. C.

GRINNELL WILLIS & COMPANY

44-46 Leonard Street, New York

SELLING AGENTS

BROWN AND BLEACHED COTTON GOODS FOR HOME EXPORT MARKETS

RICHARD A. BLYTHE

(INCORPORATED)

Cotton Yarns Mercerized and Natural

ALL NUMBERS

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The Desirability of the South

as the place to manufacture cotton goods is illustrated in the increase of 67% quoted by census department. We can offer attractive situations for those desiring to enter this field.

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General Industrial Agent, Seaboard Air Line Railway

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

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In Bleaching, Dyeing, Finishing

ASK

BOSSON & LANE

Works and Office

ATLANTIC, MASS

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—On the whole last week, the yarn market was rather dull, although in some quarters that were signs of more activity. The many inquiries for yarns for future delivery gives the trade reason to think a buying movement will soon develop. Deliveries on old contracts were not very good, and the receipts from the South were not so large.

Weavers bought yarns for prompt delivery, and for July and August delivery in small quantities. They bought only what they needed and in no case were the known to buy in anticipation of future needs. There was considerable variations in the prices. Sales of 30-2 were made for 25 1-2 and 26 cents. Generally 20-2 warps sold for 22 1-2, but some small quantities were sold for 22 3-4 and 23 cents.

During the week, the demand for single and two-ply combed yarns was light. Small quantities of single combed peeler cones were sold at high prices, while large lots for future deliveries were sold at much lower prices. Sales of small quantities of 18s were made for 28 and 29 cents, 20s for 29 and 29 1-2 cents. With deliveries running as far as September, sales of 10s were made for 24 1-2 and 25 cents, 14s at 26 and 2 61-2 cents, 16s at 26 1-2 cents, 18s at 27 cents.

Knitting yarns were dull last week and there was little demand for them. There were some inquiries for yarns for future delivery. A sale of 25,000 pounds of high grade 12s Southern spun cones for June to September delivery was made for 20 1-2 cents. A few cases of 26s cones, for spot delivery, sold for 25 1-2 cents. There is not much demand at present for 24s and 26s at present and prices vary.

Southern Single Skeins:

8s	17 1-2	18 1-2
10s	10	—19
12s	18 1-2	19 1-2
14s	19	—20
16s	19 1-2	20 1-2
20s	21	—22
26s	22	—
30s	25	—

Southern Two-Ply Skeins:

4s to 8s	17 1-2	18 1-2
10s	18	—19
12s	18 1-2	19 1-2
14s	19	—20 1-2
16s	19 1-2	20 1-2
20s	21 1-2	22
24s	23	—
26s	23 1-2	—
30s	24 1-2	25
40s	28 1-2	29
50s	35 1-2	36
60s	44	—

Carpet and Upholstery Yarn in Skeins:

9-4 slack	19 1-2
9-4 slack	20 1-2
8-3-4 hard twist	17 1-2—18

Southern Single Warps:

8s	18	—18 1-2
10s	18 1-2	19 1-2
12s	19	—20
14s	19	—21
16s	19 1-2	21 1-2
20s	21 1-2	—
24s	23	—23 1-2
26s	23 1-2	24
30s	24 1-2	25
40s	29	—

Southern Two-Ply Warps:

8s	18	—19
10s	18 1-2	19 1-2
12s	19	—20
14s	21	—21 1-2
16s	21	—22
20s	21 1-2	22
24s	21 1-2	22
26s	23	—23 1-2
30s	23 1-2	24
40s	24 1-2	25
50s	29	—
	36	—

Southern Frame Spun Yarn on Cone:

8s	18	—19
10s	19	—20 1-2
12s	19 1-2	21
14s	20	—21 1-2
16s	20	—22
18s	20 1-2	22 1-2
20s	20 1-2	23
22s	21	—23 1-2
24s	22 1-2	24
26s	23	—24 1-2
30s	25 1-2	27

Single Combed Peeler Skeins:

50s	37	—
22s	23 1-2	24
24s	24	—24 1-2
26s	24 1-2	25
30s	26	—
22s	25	—25 1-2
24s	25 1-2	26
26s	26	—26 1-2
30s	27	—27 1-2

Two-Ply Carder Peeler in Skeins:

22s	23 1-2	—
24s	24	—
26s	24 1-2	—
30s	25	—25 1-2
36s	25	—25 1-2
36s	28	—28 1-2
40s	30	—
50s	36	—
60s	41	—45

Two-Ply Combed Peeler Skeins:

20s	28	—29
24s	30	—30 1-2
30s	31 1-2	33
40s	37	—41
50s	37	—41
50s	47	—52
60s	47	—52
70s	55	—61
80s	65	—68

A. M. Law & Co. F. C. Abbott & Co.

Spartanburg, S. C.

Charlotte, N. C.

BROKERS

BROKERS

Dealers in Mill Stocks and other Southern Securities

Southern Mill Stocks, Bank Stocks

N. C. State Bonds, N. C. Rail-

road Stock and Other High

Grade Securities

South Carolina and Georgia Mill

North Carolina Mill Stocks.

Stocks.		Bid. Asked	
Abbeville Cot. Mills, S. C.	100		
Aiken Mfg. Co., S. C.	35		
Am. Spin. Co., S. C.	150	153	
Anderson Cot. M., S. C. pfd	90		
Aragon Mills, S. C.	65		
Arcadia Mills, S. C.	100		
Arkwright Mills, S. C.	100		
Augusta Factory, Ga.	35		
Avondale Mills, Ala.	145	120	
Anderson Cot. M., com.	20		
Belton Cot. Mills, S. C.	100	106	
Brandon Mills, S. C.	70		
Brogan Mills, S. C.	61		
Calhoun Mills, S. C.	51		
Cannon Mfg. Co., N. C.	120	110	
Capital Cot. Mills, S. C.	85		
Chiquola Mills, S. C.	105	115	
Clifton Mfg. Co. com.	97		
Clifton Mfg. Co. pfd.	100		
Clinton Cot. Mills, S. C.	125		
Courtenay Mfg. Co., S. C.	55	No	
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	82 1/2		
Cox Mfg. Co., S. C.			
Chiquola Mills, pfd.	78	85	
D. E. Converse Co., S. C.	85		
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.	110		
Darlington Mfg. Co., S. C.	65		
Drayton Mills, S. C.	30		
Eagle & Phenix M., Ga.	72		
Easley Cot. Mills, S. C.	175		
Enoree Mfg. Co., S. C.	20		
Enoree Mfg. Co. pfd.	100		
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.	65	70	
Exposition Cot. Mills, Ga.	125		
Fairfield Cot. Mills, S. C.	70		
Gaffney Mfg. Co.	58.5		
Gainesville C. M., Ga. com.	75		
Glenwood Mills, S. C.	80		
Glenn-Lowry M. Co., S. C.	101		
Glenn-L. M. Co., S. C. pfd.	72 1/2		
Gluck	68		
Granby Cot. Mills, S. C.			
Granby C. M., S. C. pfd.			
Graniteville M. Co., S. C.	100	No	
Greenwood Cot. M., S. C.	49		
Grendel Mills, S. C.	97		
Hamrick Mills, S. C.	102		
Hartsville C. M., S. C.	175		
Henrietta Mills, N. C.	116		
Inman Mills, S. C.	101		
Inman Mills, S. C. pfd.	100		
Jackson Mills, S. C.	90	101	
King, John P. Mfg. Co., Ga.	80		
Lancaster C. M., S. C.	130		
Lancaster C. M., S. C. pfd.	97		
Langley Mfg. Co., S. C.	70	75	
Laurens Cot. Mills, S. C.	100		
Limestone C. M., S. C.	125		
Lockhart Mills, S. C.	125		
Marlboro Mill	60		
Mills Mfg. Co., S. C.	110		
Mollohon Mfg. Co., S. C.	90		
Monarch Cot. Mills, S. C.	90		
Monarch Cot. Mills, S. C.	115		
Newberry Cot. Mills, S. C.	112		
Ninety-Six Mills, S. C.	150		
Norris Cot. Mills, S. C.	100		
Olympia Mills, S. C. 1 pfd			
Orangeburk M. Co., pfd	90		
Orr Cot. Mills, S. C.	81		
Arista			
Alphine, pfd	100		
Avon			
Brown, com	115		
Brown, pfd	100		
Cabarrus	120		
Cannon	150		
Chadwick-Hoskins, pfd.	100		
Chadwick-Hoskins, com.			
Chronicle	160		
Cliffside	190	195	
Dakota	125		
Dixie	60		
Entwistle	100	115	
Efird.		134 1/2	
Erwin, com.	155		
Erwin, pfd	120	105	
Flint Mill	150	234	
Gibson	109	110	
Gray Mfg. Co.	130		
Henrietta	117		
Highland Park	190		
Highland Park, pfd.	102		
Imperial	130		
Kesler	140		
Loray Mfg. Co., pfd.	85		
Loray, com	10		
Lowell	200		
Majestic	150		
Paola	70		
Patterson	129		
Raleigh	85		
Vance	70		
Washington			
Wiscassett	140		
Ottaray Mills, S. C.			
Oconee, com	100		
Oconee, pfd	100&int.		
Pacolet Com.	103		
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd.	100&int.		
Parker, Com.	6		
Parker, pfd.	30		
Parker Cot. M. Co., guar	85	90	
Pelzer Mfg. Co., S. C.	115		
Pickens Cot. Mills, S. C.	96	100	
Piedmont Mfg. Co., S. C.	140	145	
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co., S. C.	92		
Richland C. M., pfd.			
Riverside Mills, S. C.	25		
Roanoke Mills, N. C.	140	160	
Saxon Mills	116		
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.	45	52	
Spartan Mills	116		
Toxaway Mills, S. C.			
Tucapau Mills, S. C.	280		
Union-Buffalo M. 1st pfd	35		
Union-Buffalo, 2nd.	3	5	
Victor Mfg. Co., S. C.			
Ware Shoals M. Co., S. C.	70		
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C.	61		
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C. pfd	35		
Whitney Mfg. Co., S. C.	96		
Williamston Mills, S. C.	96		
Woodruff Cot. M., S. C.	95	100	
Woodside Cot. M., S. C.			
Williamston Cot. M., pfd	96		

Personal Items

J. O. Corn is now overseer of carding and spinning at the Ottaray Mills, Union, S. C.

Ed Milwood is now second hand in spinning at the Ottaray Mills, Union, S. C.

J. C. Barrett has accepted a position as roving frame fixer at the White City Mills, Athens, Ga.

B. A. Phillips has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Star Thread Mills, Athens, Ga.

H. A. Taylor has been promoted to superintendent of Mills No. 1 and No. 2, at McColi, S. C.

J. A. Watertown has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Highland Park Mill No. 1, Charlotte, N. C.

J. E. Jones of Proximity, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of beaming at the Patterson Mills, Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

John Hite has resigned as second hand in spinning at Alta Vista, Va., to accept a position at Schoolfield, Va.

M. L. Pickelsimer has been promoted from loom fixer to overseer of weaving at the Fairfield Mill, Winnsboro, S. C.

T. B. Rector has resigned as overseer of cloth room and shipping, at the Aldora Mills, Barnesville, Ga., to accept a position elsewhere.

Sam Henson has been promoted from second hand in weaving at the Victor Mills, Greer, S. C., to overseer of weaving at the Walhalla (S. C.) Mills.

B. F. Bell has resigned as second hand in spinning at Granby Mill, Columbia, S. C., become overseer of spinning at the Fairfield Mill, Winnsboro, S. C.

G. L. Meacham has resigned the position which he has held for four years as overseer of carding at the Knoxville (Tenn.) Cotton Mills to accept a similar position at the Erwin Cotton Mills No. 1, West Durham, N. C.

Stanley Ross, of Manchester, England, representing John Hetherington & Son, manufacturers, of that city, has been spending the past three weeks in Gastonia, N. C., installing two new combers and other machinery at the Arlington Mill. Mr. Ross, who only came to America about a month ago.

W. A. Graham Clark Will be Located in Atlanta.

W. A. Graham Clark, who has for about six years been Commercial Agent of the Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., will in the future be located at Atlanta, Ga., as Southern representative of the Department of Commerce. His duties will be to assist the manufacturers of the South in developing export trade and to furnish them such information as they desire.

Overseer Cut By Mill Employee.

H. W. Hursey, a foreman, was assaulted and seriously cut with a pocketknife by 17-year-old Elvin Sparrow at the Kinston (N. C.) Cotton Mills. Hursey's condition is said to be critical. A gaping wound six inches long is in his throat and another of similar length in one arm.

Sparrow was an employee in the mills and is being held in the county jail without bond. He made a statement in which he said he had been drinking and was idle during the evening. He went to the mills and while walking through them was halted by a girl. He was in conver-

sation with her when Hursey, who had been in the mills but two days, ordered him out of his department, the carding rooms. Sparrow alleged Hursey applied a vile epithet to him, and he then attacked him.

Letter From Mr. Fred W. Simons.

(Continued from Page 10.)

Underwood-Simmons bill has not hurt them yet and that they are only crying because they are afraid that they will be hurt in the future."

Now that is not the truth, and if you are a competent critic, that is to say, if you know anything at all about the conditions in the hosiery business you know that is not the truth.

I am quite willing to admit that the resolution passed by the association might have been worded in a manner less vulnerable to criticism. If instead of stating that the adverse effects of the new tariff law could not be felt until old orders had been exhausted it had stated that the adverse effects would not appear in the account books until old orders had been exhausted the resolution would have been entirely in harmony with the facts and with the sentiment of the convention. Many of the manufacturers book the principal part of their business about a year ahead of delivery, consequently they can run their mills for a long time after orders have stopped coming in and their account books will indicate a normal condition of business, whereas having exhausted their orders, their business is in reality in the worst possible shape. In other words it is not the account books but the order books of the manufacturers that indicate the condition of their business at the present time.

Even at that there are manufacturers good and plenty who would be glad if the balance was on the right side of the ledger instead of on the wrong one, and employees who would be glad if they could get full work instead of part time.

You say that you "have no political affiliations and believe that manufacturers and particularly manufacturers' associations should as far as possible keep out of politics." You are entitled to that opinion and belief, but it is not the product of careful observation and sound judgment. Who are you that you should say to the members of the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers or to any other American citizens "get out of politics and stay out?"

As a matter of fact American business men are today in a whole lot of trouble which is the direct result of their failure to recognize their political obligations. They have tried to leave politics alone and attend to business, but they find that they cannot keep out of politics—that they must either be a political factor of a political football.

You were not responsible of course for the mistake in the wording of that resolution; you did not know even that there was a mistake, but if you knew half as much as you think you know you would have immediately divined the fact.

Very truly yours,
Fred W. Simons.



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A SOLUBLE GUM to be used in Warp Sizing. It is especially valuable as a hinder, as it combines readily with any starches and holds the Size well on the yarn. We recommend this Gum especially where wires are in use. Besides making a smooth, pliable warp, users of Yorkshire Gum will find the threads split readily, and "break backs" are eliminated. While giving the very best results it is, at the same time, a most economical Size. It also prevents foaming in the box. Should use Raw Tallow or Soluble Tallow in addition. Write for formula.

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Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** affords the best medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills and show results.

Employment Bureau.

The Employment Bureau is a feature of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** and we have better facilities for placing men in Southern mills than any other journal.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable fee is charged.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

Spinners Wanted.

Want a few good spinners. Pay 20 cents per side. Work runs good. Write for further particulars. W. H. Newton, Supt., Star Cotton Mills, Forsyth, Ga.

Mill For Sale.

The entire property of The Huntsville Cotton Mills situated in the city of Huntsville, Ala., consisting of mill plant of 7568 ring spindles together with village and vacant property adjoining. Suitable for spinning tens to twenties yarn in skeins and warps. Now in operation. For particulars address Chas. Fletcher, Treas., Huntsville, Ala.

Card Grinder Wanted.

First-class card grinder for small card room to grind eighteen cards and do the fixing on eight speeders, must be allround good man, preference given to man with family of mill help. Pay right man \$1.50 per day. Address R. G. Nuttall, overseer carding, Hartwell Mills, Hartwell, Ga.

Operatives Wanted.

Wanted: We are starting up a new mill with all new machinery and want card room help generally, spinners and doffers, draw-in hands and weavers on Draper looms. These are the latest model looms on plain work. We pay good wages. Good place to live. Cheap house rent. Good water. Pay every week. Apply by letter or in person to Supt. Kershaw Mill, Kershaw, S. C.

Want Roller Covering Outfit.

Wanted: Complete Roller Covering outfit. Could use second-hand outfit, but same must be in first-class condition. Address J. T. Curruthers, Denim Branch, Greensboro, N. C.

Help Wanted.

Wanted for day work, two or three good families of spinners and winder room help. Healthy place to live and plenty of amusements. Good churches and Sunday schools and a cheap place to live. For further information write to C. S. Pitts, overseer of spinning and winding, Efford Mill No. 2, Albemarle, N. C.

Position Wanted.

Young man now holding executive position with cotton mill corporation desires to change. Twelve years business experience, four years with present company. References furnished, correspondence confidential. Address No. 1056, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 8 years experience as machinery erector and carder. Married. Good references. Can change weaving or finishing. Long experience as weaver. Am expert cloth room and finisher man. Experienced in finishing colored goods. Address No. 673.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 8 years experience as machinery erector and carder. Married. Good references. Can change weaving or finishing. Long experience as weaver. Am expert cloth room and finisher man. Experienced in finishing colored goods. Address No. 673.

ROLL COVERER wants position in South Carolina at not less than \$2.00 per day. Have had 12 years experience. Am married and strictly sober. Address No. 674.

WANT position as designer and master mechanic in small mill. Can handle steam or water power. Can not consider less than \$2.50. Best of references. Address No. 675.

WANT position as superintendent. Special experience on combed yarns, both coarse and fine. Now employed as superintendent and can furnish best of references. Address No. 676.

WANT position as superintendent of weaving or yarn mill of not less than 15,000 spindles. Now employed as superintendent, but want larger mill. Fine references. Address No. 677.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had 30 years experience in weave room. 15 years as overseer on drills, etc. Can handle any kind of loom, but prefer Draper. Good manager of help. Address No. 682.

WANT position as superintendent at not less than \$1,500. Now employ-

on 10 days notice. Address No. 672.
ed and giving satisfaction, but prefer a more modern mill. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 678.

WANT position as overseer of carding or second hand in good mill. Age 39 and have family of mill help. Good references from present employers. Address No. 679.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed as superintendent of small mill but want larger mill. Have run carding and spinning in large mills and always given satisfaction. Address No. 680.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or weave mill or carder in large mill. Now employed but want larger job. Good experience and references. Address No. 681.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning or both. Good reference from former employers, including my last job. Address No. 683.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Now employed but want perience on both coarse and fine numbers. Address No. 684.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Age 37. Have had 15 years experience in cloth room and overseer in present cloth room for 10 years. Mill with over 80,000 spindles and 2,000 looms. Can give best of references. Address No. 685.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed as superintendent of colored goods mill, but also experienced on white goods. Can furnish good references both as to character and ability. Address No. 686.

WANT position as superintendent. Have been superintendent of large mills and always gave satisfaction. Held last position many larger job. Have had long experience and had satisfactory reason for leaving. Good references. Address No. 687.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Employed at present and getting good production, but wish to change. Can furnish references. Address No. 688.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in mill of from 10,000 to 20,000 spindles or second hand in large mill. Age 33. Married. Sober and steady worker. Best of references. Address No. 689.

WANT position as superintendent of 10,000 to 20,000 spindle mill on either white or colored work. Have held present job as superintendent 6 years. Good manager of help. Good references. Address No. 690.

WANT position as carder and spinner. Would accept position as traveling salesman. Can furnish fine references both as to character and ability. Address No. 691.

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WANT position as superintendent or as overseer of carding. Have had long practical experience and can furnish good references. Address No. 692.

HIGH GRADE carder wishes to make a change 25 years experience in mill 10 years as overseer. A cloth and successful record can be shown from my present and past employers. 39 years old; have a family. Can come on reasonable notice. Address No. 693.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning or both. 24 years experience in mill. 5 years in present position. Can give fine references. Address No. 694.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed in successful mill but want larger mill. Have good experiences and can furnish best of references. Address No. 695.

WANT position as overseer of carding or second hand in good size room at not less than \$2.00 per day. Can furnish good references. Address No. 696.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner. Age 43. Married. Strictly sober. Good manager of help. Can give last job as reference. Address No. 697.

WANT position as overseer of weaving or as salesman for chemicals or sizing compounds. Long experience as overseer of weaving and slashing and can furnish satisfying warps. Good references. Address No. 699.

WANT position as superintendent of 5,000 to 50,000 spindle mill on weaving or yarn. 25 years experience in carding and spinning on No. 2's to 50's both carded and peeler, white and colored work. Now employed as superintendent. Address No. 700.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or plain weaving mill or overseer of large card room. Long experience. Good references. Address No. 701.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Have had experience on both white and colored goods and can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 702.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but prefer to change on account of location. Age 30. Married. 16 years experience in carding. References from present and past employers. Address No. 703.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of weaving in large mill. Now employed as overseer of weaving on fancy goods and can give present employers as reference. Also experienced designer. Address No. 704.

WANT position as overseer of weaving, cloth room or designing. Am expert designer and experienced on fine dobby and jaquard goods, both white and colored. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 705.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have held present position 2 years and give satisfaction, but want larger job. Age 39. Can give all former employers as reference. Address No. 706.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Now employed, but prefer to change. Have had good experience and references are A-1. Address No. 707.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in North or South Carolina. Experienced on both heavy and fine goods. Expert Draper man. Have good references. Address No. 708.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or plain weaving mill. Age 35. Have 24 years mill experience. Long experience as carder and spinner and superintendent. Good references. Address No. 709.

WANT position as master mechanic 20 years experience and can furnish fine references. Have 2 doffers and 1 spinner. Strictly sober. Address No. 710.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience especially on hosiery yarns. Am considered a good manager of help. Last employer is my reference. Address No. 711.

WANT position as carder or carder and spinner. Have had good experience both as overseer and as machinery overhauler. Can come on short notice. Address No. 712.

WANT position as master mechanic at not less than \$3.00 per day. Now employed but prefer to change. Can furnish good references. Address No. 713.

WANT position as superintendent. Have been in present position for 14 years. Can handle any class of work, fine or coarse, white or colored, plain or fancy. Good references. Address No. 714.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner. Experience in both yarn and weaving mills and can give satisfaction. Good references. Address No. 715.

WANT position as superintendent in North Carolina, east Tennessee or northern South Carolina. Now employed but do not like location. Fine references. Address No. 716.

WANT position as overseer of dyeing. Now employed and only reason for changing is that I want larger job. Experienced on sulphur, direct and developed colors and bleaching. Am a good sizer. Address No. 717.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Age 36. Married. Sober. Have been in card room 17 years. Several years as overseer. Good references. Address No. 718.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience and can furnish best of references from present and former employers. Address No. 719.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had experience on two to six harness work, both heavy and light on all makes of looms. Can furnish best of references as to character and ability. Address No. 720.

WANT position as overseer of carding in a mill of about 12,000 spindles. 30 years old. Married. Strictly sober. 14 years experience in mill. Can give good reference. Address No. 721.

WANT position as overseer of carding at not less than \$3.00 per day. Age 44. Good references from present employers. Have 4 hands for mill. Address No. 722.

WANT position as overseer of carding and combing. Have had 14 satisfactory references. Address No. 698.

WANT position as overseer of dyeing. 18 years on dyeing and bleaching warps and raw stock all colors. Also experienced on six-years experience in fine yarn mill. Good manager of help and can furnish good references. Address No. 723.

WANT position as superintendent. Age 45. Had 52 years practical experience and now employed as superintendent, but want larger mill. Strictly sober. Can furnish good references. Address No. 724.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed but wish to change to healthier location. Have had long experience. Would accept traveling position. Address No. 725.

WANT position as superintendent. Prefer a yarn mill. Age 25. Married. Well educated, but have also had long practical experience. Gilt edge references. Address No. 726.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner. Now employed and have made good on present job, but mill is to change hands. Good references. Address No. 727.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Prefer Draper job, but am expert on box looms and dobbies. Have run large room and always given satisfaction. Address 728.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or second hand in large room. 5 years as overseer. Age 36. Married. References from former employers. Address No. 729.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or weave mill on either white or colored work. Now employed as superintendent, but prefer more modern mill. Would not be interested at less than \$1,200 per year. Address No. 730.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of weaving in large mill. Age 48. Married. 30 years experience on wide variety of goods. Now employed and can furnish line of good references. Address No. 731.

WANT position as sample room man or designer. Have had good experience on fancy and fine goods, both silk and cotton. Can furnish good references. Address No. 732.

WANT position as carder or spinner or both. Have had good experience in both rooms as overseer and can give satisfaction. Fine references. Address No. 733.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed, but want larger room. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 734.

WANT position as roller coverer. 8 years experience. Am first-class roller coverer. Strictly sober. Steady worker. Can furnish good references. Address No. 735.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed but would like to change. Experience on both coarse and fine work. Good references. Address No. 736.

WANT position as superintendent. Besides having long experience as superintendent on both white and colored goods am expert designer. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 737.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large card room. 6 years as overseer of carding. 9 years superintendent. Experience on various classes of goods. Excellent references. Address No. 738.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Have had long experience in good mills and can furnish fine references. Address No. 739.

WANT position as master mechanic. Am a practical machinist and engineer of long experience. Can furnish the best of references. Address No. 740.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Now employed but for good reasons wish to change. Have had long experience and can get results. Address No. 741.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but wish to change to more modern mill. Fine references. Address No. 742.

WANT position as superintendent of either spinning or weaving mills. Prefer white goods, but have experience on gingham and other colored goods. Fine reference. Address No. 743.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of either spinning or weaving. Now employed but wish healthier location. Good references. Address No. 744.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and am now employed. Especially strong in carding department, but experienced in all. Address No. 746.

WANT position as overseer of weaving at not less than \$3.00 per day. Married. Temperate. Of good character. Experienced on plain and check work. References if desired. Address No. 747.

WANT position as superintendent or general manager. Have good experience on both white and colored goods and am good manager of help. Fine references. Address No. 748.

WANT position as carder in large mill, or carding and spinning in any size mill. Have long experience and have always made good. Now employed. Address No. 749.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience including 4 years as overhauler. Can give present employers as reference. Address No. 750.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed. Have run present job 3 years, and can furnish best of reference. Age 29. Have two hands for mill. Health of wife only reason for changing. Address No. 753.

WANT position as overseer of spinning at not less than \$3.00 per day. Have had experience in successful mills and can furnish fine references from former employers. Address No. 758.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer of spinning or traveling salesman. Have had long experience as overseer of large spinning rooms and can give former employers as reference. Address No. 759.

WANT position as carder or machinist. Now employed but prefer to change. Can give good references as to character and ability. Address No. 760.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Long experience and first-class references. Can get results. Address No. 761.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience both in the mill and erecting looms. Can furnish fine references. Address No. 762.

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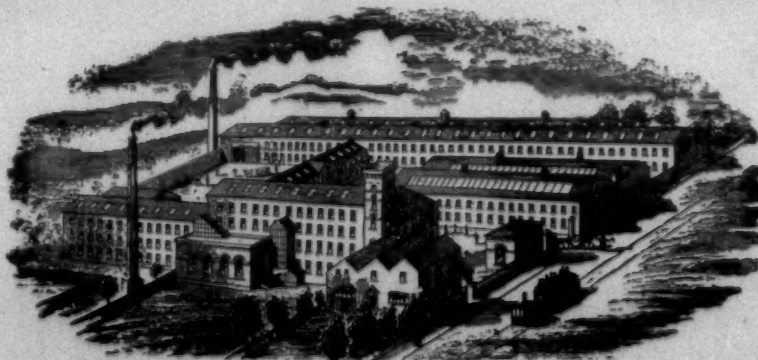
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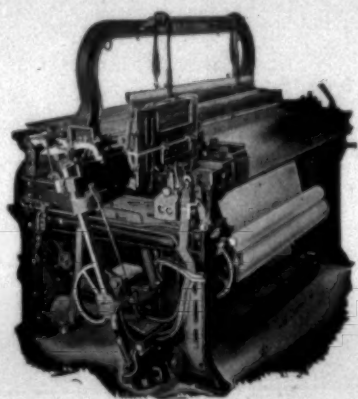
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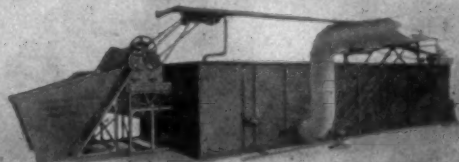
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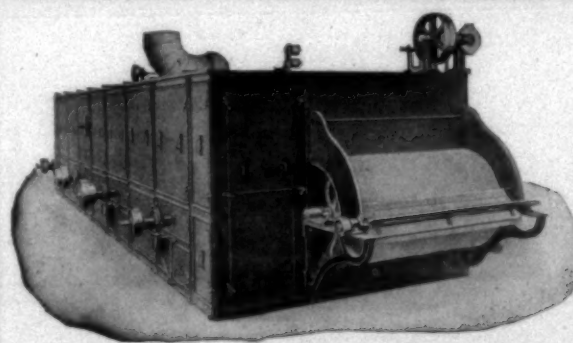
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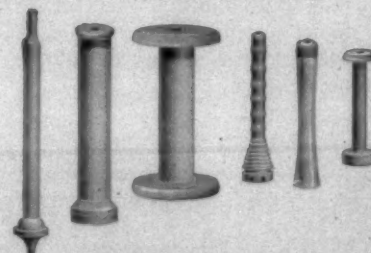
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